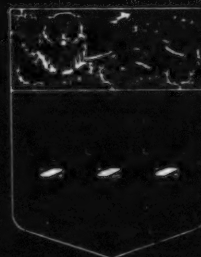


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BUDGET ADDRESS



March, 1983



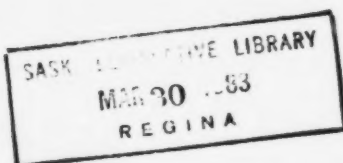
Presented by
The Hon. Bob Andrew
Minister of Finance

Province of
Saskatchewan





Budget Address March 29, 1983



Honourable Bob Andrew
Minister of Finance

Mr. Speaker:

I would like to begin this evening by welcoming viewers from across the province to the Legislative Assembly. With the introduction of television to the House, the Budget Address is being broadcast live for the first time. At a time of economic challenge and rapid economic change, with difficult choices to be made, I think it is important that the tax-paying public have an opportunity to follow and influence the budgetary process.

In January of this year, I began pre-budget consultations by meeting with community leaders in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. Their advice helped us to make the decisions needed to prepare this budget, and I want to thank them this evening for their views.

Before I set out the details of the government's 1983-84 budgetary course, let me comment on the state of the Canadian and Saskatchewan economies.

The Canadian economy is only now beginning to emerge from the hardest economic times since the Great Depression.

Over the past three years, policies designed to squeeze out inflation through high interest rates have resulted in falling output and rising unemployment in virtually every western industrialized nation.

While inflation has been dramatically reduced, the price paid has been excessive. From mid-1981, when the Canadian economy entered fully into recession, to the present, the cost has been \$50 billion in lost economic output, 30 per cent of industrial capacity left idle, and one and one half million Canadians without jobs. This has been the cost of short-sighted economic policies which have stumbled from opportunistic stimulation to severe deflation.

While the current level of unemployment is unacceptably high, the Saskatchewan economy has undeniably performed better than the rest of the Canadian economy. With a seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate of 7.6 per cent in February, Saskatchewan remained the only province with a single-digit unemployment rate. In February, there were 3,000 more people employed in Saskatchewan than a year earlier. In contrast, 275,000 jobs were lost in the rest of Canada over the same period.

Inflation has come down dramatically. Nationally, the inflation rate has declined by over 4 per cent in a year and the gains have been even greater in Saskatchewan. In February, Saskatoon had the lowest inflation rate in Canada at just under 6 per cent. Regina's rate was only slightly higher. The more rapid decline in Saskatchewan's inflation rate is in large part the result of the direct measures we as a government have taken to ease the burden of inflation on the people of this province.



We eliminated the road tax on gasoline to reduce pressure on the cost of living. The Mortgage Interest Reduction Plan protected homeowners and reversed the free fall in housing starts and sales that occurred before April, 1982. Changes to the oil royalty structure put the industry back to work. The Farm Purchase Program made more affordable the Saskatchewan tradition of independent family farms.

These programs continue to turn back more than \$150 million per year to the people of Saskatchewan and we continue to be committed to them and proud of them.

The economic course the government has charted since taking office, a course which has been followed in the preparation of this budget, is one calculated from a thorough assessment of our options. We are following an approach to economic development that we believe will work and is working.

This government believes that the private sector is vital to any economic plan. We believe that one of the most important tasks we face is to show individual investors in Saskatchewan and the rest of Canada that this province is heading for a period of high sustained growth, and they should be part of it.

If we want diversification, there is no substitute for the imagination, energy and capital of thousands of individuals with a lifetime of experience in their business or trade, who are constantly seeking new ways to meet and beat the competition.

But, I also said in my November, 1982 Budget Address, "we will build on any strategy or combination of strategies that produces results." That remains my view. In our economic strategy, the public sector is also indispensable. We intend to use the public sector, not in isolation, and not exclusively, but as one element in a balanced mixed economy.

The challenges we face now and those which lie ahead are too complex to be met by simplistic solutions. Canadians have learned that there are no quick fixes, no simple formulae, no tape and baling wire repairs which can disguise the fact that our national and provincial economies are going through fundamental structural changes. Jobs, and

even whole industries, are changing as the Canadian economy adjusts to international competition and quickening waves of technological innovation.

While we can control some elements of the recession equation, we can't control them all. Our resource and agricultural sectors in particular are threatened by the current instability of international markets.

International oil markets are in a state of chaos. The OPEC producers, who once formed one of the most disciplined and effective commodity cartels in history, are now struggling to prevent an international oil price war. This is not a spectator sport for Saskatchewan. Falling international oil prices will largely wipe out our oil export revenues and cause serious uncertainty for investors in the oil industry. I will explain more fully the revenue implications of market conditions later in my remarks.

Most oil produced in Saskatchewan has been sold for years in Canada at prices well below the world price. As international oil prices rose rapidly, western Canadian oil prices fell further and further behind international prices, steadily increasing the gap between what oil was worth on international markets and what it was worth in Canada. The availability of under-priced Western oil has created a very large subsidy for consumers or their governments, throughout Canada.

The Canada-Saskatchewan Energy Agreement struck a compromise between the interests of the consuming and producing provinces by gradually allowing "old" oil prices, that is, oil developed prior to 1981, to rise to 75 per cent of world price. We agreed to continue to subsidize consumers, but at more acceptable levels.

But there was no agreement that if international prices fell, the producing provinces would be required to absorb any and all losses, thereby reducing our revenue and damaging our industry. Saskatchewan did not agree to lose going up and coming down.

With the recent decline in world oil prices, our old oil is still priced below world levels. We resent any suggestion that the price of our old oil should fall;



we will resist the pressure to increase the subsidy at the expense of our oil producers, at the expense of provincial revenues and at the expense of the essential programs that depend on these revenues.

Those who suggest that Canadian oil prices should fall, point to the fact that gasoline prices in Canada are now higher than those in the United States. Indeed this is true, but only in those provinces which have high taxes on gasoline.

In effect, those governments have appropriated the benefits of under-priced Western oil instead of passing the benefits on to their consumers. As a result, only in the producing provinces with no gasoline taxes are prices competitive with those in the United States. That is the reality of our made-in-Canada energy policy.

The producing provinces cannot be expected to provide cheap oil so that other provinces can increase their already high taxes on gasoline.

The international oil pricing situation has also made it more difficult to forecast our oil revenues. Our estimate is based on a world price of \$29 U.S. per barrel. There would obviously be further revenue declines if the world price tumbles even further.

Potash markets are also depressed, partly because of off-shore price-cutting competition, but more because world grain surpluses and a drop in farm income have meant the deferral of fertilizer purchases by U.S. farmers. As a result, sales have fallen, lay-offs have taken place, and government revenues have been lost.

Last year's record-level grain harvest made a major contribution to our economy. Agriculture has been and must remain a vital source of strength in our economy. Regrettably, well enough is not going to be left alone by the federal government.

The Canadian economy benefits enormously from the export of the Saskatchewan grain harvest. With the Pepin plan, we have a quarterback tackling his own team mate. If Ottawa's proposals to rescind the Crow Rate are not themselves rescinded, the international grain markets built up over three generations will be jeopardized. Our farmers are already squeezed by low prices and high interest and operating costs. This new burden, imposed by

their own federal government, will undermine their competitiveness.

We must succeed in our campaign to show the federal government that the Pepin freight rate proposals will prove catastrophic for Saskatchewan, and for Canada.

As a result of these actual and potential threats to the provincial economy, I have to deal with a weakening government revenue position, pressures to increase expenditures, and the need to stimulate the economy. The choices are not easy, as the people I talked to in my pre-budget consultations understood very clearly.

To reduce and maintain control over deficits, we could increase taxes. I believe that any general tax increases at this time would slow economic recovery. The government remains committed to reducing taxes wherever possible.

Again, to avoid a deficit, we could slice expenditures by eliminating programs. We have an obligation to make efficient use of the public purse, but this government believes there is never a right time to cut essential services. We will defend these services through bad times as well as good.

At the same time, there is a need for economic stimulation. But how much, and what type of stimulation? The possible benefits of a massive injection of government funds into the economy must be balanced against the costs. Short-term giveaway programs will do little to meaningfully redirect the economy for the future.

The main factors we face then are these:

- there is good reason to hope that a national economic recovery will soon begin, or has already begun;
- Saskatchewan has not been affected as deeply by the recession as other provinces, but there has been an increase in unemployment, and the fall-off in resource prices has damaged the government's revenue position; and,
- confidence in the economy remains strong, our credit rating is high, and despite the slow-down, private sector investment and job-creation activity is taking place.



Following on this, it seems to be as Minister of Finance that we must:

- maintain a steady economic course by avoiding drastic increases in either spending or taxation, and preserve our flexibility and our readiness to take an active role in the national economic recovery;
- continue to foster confidence by keeping government controlled costs low;
- maintain or increase funding levels for essential government services and long-range economic recovery programs;
- cut costs in non-essential areas; and,
- accept a moderate increase in the deficit if that is the only way to achieve all of these objectives at once.

In short, we believe that to maintain stability and confidence in the economy, we have to avoid significant tax increases and support social protection programs, even if this means an increase in the deficit, as every Member in this Assembly knows it will.

Our Program for 1983

The budget I am presenting tonight responds directly to the needs and aspirations of our population.

Let me highlight our program for 1983. Tonight I will be announcing:

- a nine-point program to expand job opportunities in Saskatchewan;
- a significant expansion of our province's skill training capabilities;
- a redirection of the Heritage Fund to recognize the basic importance of agriculture to Saskatchewan people;
- an improved and strengthened health care system;
- a new initiative to foster research and development in Saskatchewan; and,
- a more streamlined government organization able to serve the public in a more efficient and effective way.

Let me turn to the specific actions to be taken starting with economic development

Economic Development

Job Creation

This government does not agree that more and more government spending through directionless programs can solve all our problems. Our approach is different. Saskatchewan people want permanent productive jobs created in our province for themselves and their children.

Tonight I am pleased to announce a nine-point program aimed at making more jobs available both now and in the years ahead.

- First, we will extend the Build-a-Home Program to August 1, 1983. This program, which provides a \$3,000 grant to purchasers of new homes, has been a tremendous success. And we knew it would be. Over 1,500 applications have already been received from homeowners. We expect that approximately 1,500 additional units will be constructed under the extended program. In total, this program will help create 4,500 new jobs in the housing industry. I have asked the federal Minister of Finance to make a similar extension to the federal housing grant program.
- Second, I am pleased to announce a new five-year \$32 million program for the construction and renovation of cultural and recreation facilities in Saskatchewan. For 1983, we are allocating \$5 million for these capital projects.

Each community will be eligible for a grant of \$5,000 plus \$25 per capita.

- Third, this budget doubles the funds for youth employment programs. \$2.7 million will be provided for the Opportunities '83 Program to assist all sectors of the economy in hiring young people during the summer months. Up to 30,000 weeks of work will be created.
- Fourth, I am pleased to announce a \$20 million tax reduction for small businesses, targeted directly at job creation.

For each permanent, full-time employee that an existing small business adds to its work



force to a maximum of 10, up to the end of August, the province will rebate \$5,000 to that small business.

For new small businesses setting up shop in Saskatchewan, this program will provide \$5,000 for one out of each three new employees hired to a maximum of \$50,000.

This program will not apply to jobs that are created for only a few months. We will insist upon the completion of a full 12 month period to establish the fact that new permanent jobs have been created.

This incentive will help create up to 4,000 jobs in our vital small business sector.

- Fifth, this budget provides \$8 million in funding for the continuation of the Saskatchewan JOBS Program. This program, in conjunction with the federal job creation program will finance 3,500 jobs in 1983.
- Sixth, we will allocate \$2 million for an Economic Development Program for Treaty Indians. The program will be implemented on reserves and is aimed at promoting local economic self-sufficiency.

The program will provide support for job creation in two ways: directly through support of economic ventures employing Indian people; and indirectly through improvement of services required to promote further economic initiatives.

- Seventh, I am announcing the government's intention to create a new \$30 million Special Projects Fund to help finance future productive investments in the Saskatchewan public sector. I am particularly pleased to explain the source of this \$30 million. Through careful management of the expenditures proposed in our November budget, we estimate departments and agencies of government will be able to turn back to the Treasury a further \$30 million in 1982-83. This is over-and-above the significant administrative economies already built into the November budget.

\$30 million dollars, generated by a government becoming more and more productive, now available to be turned back to the economy for productive investments.

- Eighth, the on-going capital program of the government and Crown corporations will continue to play an important role in our provincial economy. Over \$1.5 billion will be spent on numerous capital projects next year, supporting approximately 11,000 person years of construction employment. Our capital construction program will support projects as diverse as the Geological Science Building in Saskatoon, the Nipawin power project, and the extension of the rural gas distribution system.
- Ninth, I am pleased to announce our government's intention to proceed in 1983 with the establishment of a provincial Crown utility to service the growing water requirements of Saskatchewan residents. The creation of this water distribution utility will be modelled after Saskatchewan's successful experiences with utilities in natural gas, power and telephones.

The government's program to expand employment opportunities in Saskatchewan shows a genuine effort to use whatever mechanisms are available to create jobs, within the limits of what is reasonable and affordable. I call on all sectors of the economy to join with us in working to keep Saskatchewan's employment picture the best in Canada.

Preparing for the Future

But more is needed if recovery is to be sustained. We as a province have to be equipped to face a more competitive and dynamic economic future. The people of Saskatchewan need to have marketable skills to face this challenge squarely.

The Department of Advanced Education and Manpower will give new direction to post-secondary education and training in the province, and ensure that programs are directly linked to the present and future demands of our labour market.

As the economy recovers and expands, there will be a strong demand for more highly trained workers. Yet, when we took office, over 50 per cent of



applicants to technical institutes were turned away because there were not enough training spaces. This is no way to keep our young people in Saskatchewan. This government believes there is no better investment than providing sound technical training for the young people of this province who want to stay and work here.

Accordingly, it gives me great pleasure this evening to announce a major expansion of our technical training system. Over the next four years, we will spend \$120 million to finance a 60 per cent increase in the number of training spaces available to our young people.

In this first year, 1,200 new training spaces will be provided at a cost of \$7 million. Of these new spaces, 800 will be in our existing institutes in Regina, Saskatoon, and Moose Jaw.

However, we must also respond to the needs of those people in smaller communities such as Yorkton, Melfort, and La Ronge who cannot leave their families or jobs to receive training or re-training. To meet the needs of these people I am pleased to announce a new Saskatchewan Skills Extension Program. This program will provide 400 new training spaces in communities across Saskatchewan.

In addition to providing new training spaces, the government will expand the type of training available. New courses in high technology and service occupations will be developed and delivered. We see this as a means of providing job-related training, and at the same time of creating the skilled labour pool that will attract industry to the province.

Of course the base of our education system remains our elementary and high school system.

A major goal of this government is the provision of high quality education for all Saskatchewan children. In 1983-84 we will continue to examine the curriculum through consultations with teachers, students and parents. At the same time, we recognize the fundamental importance of local autonomy for education. We will work to ensure that this local control is maintained.

This budget contains funding for 25 new school

projects in both rural and urban Saskatchewan, as well as first year funding for the two new Saskatoon high schools.

I turn now to the Heritage Fund. One of the original purposes of the Fund was to have it act as a revenue stabilizer. In good times, money would be paid into the Fund; in bad times, money could be withdrawn to offset falling revenues. That at any rate was the intention.

But as the previous government allowed the Crown corporations to grow and expand, the Fund became their creature. It was transformed into a cash cow for the Crowns; as fast as its revenues grew, they were consumed. Today, as presently structured, the Fund is no longer capable of performing its revenue stabilization role. To the extent possible we propose to change this.

We will remove the present rule which restricts the annual transfer to the Consolidated Fund to 80 per cent of Heritage Fund revenues. This will give the province greater flexibility to use Heritage Fund revenues to stabilize the budget of the Consolidated Fund. At a time of slow revenue growth and significant spending requirements in our essential programs, this added flexibility will help ensure that our budget policy can be more sensitive to the needs of the Saskatchewan economy. The amount to be transferred will continue to be set in the budget and approved by the Legislative Assembly.

In addition to changing the rules governing the flow of Heritage Fund revenues, we intend to redirect the use of Heritage Fund assets and revenues. Instead of being a bottomless well for Crown corporations, we believe that Heritage Fund revenues should be a positive vehicle for encouraging private sector development. As a result, I am pleased to announce the establishment of two new divisions in the Heritage Fund which will directly support key components of our economic development strategy.

To strengthen our investment in Saskatchewan's future, a clear commitment must be made to enhance our competitive position. This can only be assured by undertaking a major initiative in research and development activities and by ensuring that the latest technologies are adopted by Saskatchewan firms. As well, overall growth potential will be raised tremendously if we can



attract some of the new high technology industries into the province.

Accordingly, I am pleased to announce the establishment of a Research and Development Division in the Heritage Fund. Our initial contribution will be to designate \$50 million of securities held by the Heritage Fund for this new division. Interest earned on these assets will provide \$5 million to undertake new research and development activities. This will supplement current provincially financed research and become the focal point for aggressive investments in research and new technologies.

Second, we will establish the Agricultural Division of the Heritage Fund, which will initially be used to fund the Farm Purchase Program. In the future, the Heritage Fund will support significant initiatives which will have a lasting impact on the growth and structure of our primary industry, agriculture.

With the creation of this Division, existing Land Bank assets will be transferred into the Heritage Fund. This will enable us to translate an asset base with a potential value of over \$500 million into a major funding source for the Farm Purchase Program and other initiatives. As well, the revenue obtained from the sale and rental of Crown land managed by the Lands Branch of the Department of Agriculture will be earmarked specifically for utilization by the Agricultural Division. In 1983-84, we anticipate revenues of more than \$20 million will be received.

In 1983-84, the Farm Purchase Program will finance the subsidy on loans totalling \$200 million to Saskatchewan farmers at interest rates of 8 per cent for the next five years. The cost of this subsidy for 1983-84 will be \$6.5 million. In its first two years the Program will assist 2,800 farmers, with advances of up to \$350 million.

Looking ahead we see the potential for significant new opportunities in the agricultural sector in Saskatchewan.

- in livestock millions of dollars and thousands of jobs are available to Saskatchewan through increased feeding of cattle and hogs;
- in the southern part of the province there is the

potential for an additional 300,000 to 400,000 acres for irrigation, offering increased yields, and additional jobs in food processing;

- in canola, more aggressive export marketing techniques offer the potential to expand production and sales significantly; and,
- in grains, the growth in world demand over the next ten years has the potential, at current prices and transportation rates, to add a billion dollars to Saskatchewan's economy.

We intend to work with the farming community to identify these opportunities and move to realize them.

Business Development

Saskatchewan's business community is proud of its accomplishments and its independence. Its representatives have made it clear to me that they want government assistance limited to those activities they cannot realistically undertake alone.

To provide this help, we will work with Saskatchewan businesses in various trade development activities. We will be increasing funding for trade development by \$1 million in 1983-84. This money will be used to identify and pursue export opportunities for Saskatchewan goods and services both in Canada and around the world. To this end it is our intention to:

- assist Saskatchewan businesses to compete for contracts from large firms, Crown corporations, and the government;
- open a new trade office in the United States, the largest potential market for our goods and services;
- encourage Saskatchewan buyers to purchase more Saskatchewan goods and services; and,
- participate in trade fairs and missions, and promote Saskatchewan business outside the province.

We will also increase funding to the Aid to Trade Program by 33 per cent in the coming fiscal year.

I am also pleased to announce funding of over \$2 million to encourage new investment to locate in



the province. This government places a high priority on attracting new businesses and jobs to Saskatchewan. Our commitment includes:

- an investor information service;
- technical and project development assistance to new businesses wishing to establish in the province; and,
- the creation of a Saskatchewan Ambassador Award to recognize the efforts of Saskatchewan people and former residents who attract new businesses to the province. The government will donate a cash award of up to \$5,000, on behalf of the recipient, to the Saskatchewan educational institution of their choice, as a bursary.

The new Department of Small Business and Tourism will be actively promoting the interests of small businesses and assisting them to prosper. In 1983-84, over \$600,000 in new funding will be allocated to help small businesses improve their productivity.

Streamlined Government

This government believes that the drive to increase productivity must begin here, with government. Government has an obligation to set an example by using its own resources efficiently.

In my Budget Address in November I announced that planned government spending would be cut by \$170 million in the 1982-83 fiscal year, without affecting essential services. I am pleased to inform the Assembly this evening that we have in fact exceeded this target. As I mentioned earlier, the additional \$30 million will be used to set up the Special Projects Fund.

Turning to 1983-84, we have adopted a three-part strategy to control spending and increase productivity.

First, as announced, we have taken steps to improve the organization of the government. Several new departments have been set up, including a Department of Small Business and Tourism, a Department of Economic Development and Trade, and a Department of Advanced Education and Manpower. The forward looking mandates of these departments reflect our intention to plan now for

the future. At the same time, a number of other agencies have been merged or eliminated to improve efficiency and cut costs. The effect of this reorganization will be to modernize the operations of government and improve public accessibility.

The second part of this strategy deals with wage costs which account for over 50 per cent of our total expenditures. In August, Premier Devine outlined our Economic Recovery Program. Public sector wage guidelines are a central element of that program. These guidelines which we believe to be fair have been accepted and implemented without the kind of difficulties that have characterized public sector wage restraint programs in some other provinces. Since the inception of the program, more than 30,000 workers have agreed to settlements in accordance with the guidelines.

Finally, we have carried out an exhaustive scrutiny of every tax dollar spent by the government. We opened this process up to our managers and asked them how they could save money. And I consulted with a number of community leaders across the province to seek their guidance.

As a result of this comprehensive review and restructuring of government programs, I am pleased to inform the House that the rate of increase in spending for 1983-84 has been held to just under 7 per cent.

This is the target the Premier set for the government last summer, and I am pleased to say we have met it.

But that is not the whole story. We said when we were elected that we would strengthen those programs which provide essential services to people. This is no easy task when you consider that our Health, Education and Social Welfare departments already account for two thirds of the total budget.

Nevertheless, I am pleased to announce that the combined budget increase for Health, Education and Social Welfare will be, not 7 per cent, but nearly 10 per cent. This amounts to an enrichment of nearly \$50 million, over the 7 per cent level. And I'm pleased to say that every penny of this has been provided for without exceeding our overall 7 per cent guideline.



Health and Social Services

Health and Social Services are of fundamental importance to any society. In Saskatchewan this government takes special pride in the improvements we are implementing in this budget and are planning for the future.

In 1983-84, we will provide \$978 million for the maintenance and improvement of our health care system. This is a \$1,000 per capita commitment and represents 30 per cent of the government's total budget.

Included in this total is a 25 per cent increase for the construction and upgrading of Saskatchewan hospitals. Not only will this improve the level of care provided to our citizens, but it will also create needed jobs in the construction industry.

This will permit new hospital construction to take place as announced at Lloydminster, Nipawin and Cut Knife. Facilities will be upgraded throughout the province, with special attention on our small and rural hospitals to ensure their continued viability. The multi-year renovation program at University Hospital in Saskatoon and the Regina Hospitals Regeneration program will be continued. Funds have been made available for the planning of a provincial rehabilitation centre to be located in Regina.

During the recent Kinsmen Telemiracle, my colleague, the Minister of Health, announced the government's intention to participate in the construction of a new Kinsmen Children's Rehabilitation Centre in Saskatoon. This budget contains funds for that commitment.

Tonight I am pleased to announce a five-year package, totalling over \$17 million for the upgrading of cancer services in the province. This includes \$10 million for the construction of a cancer clinic in Saskatoon, as well as other enrichments to strengthen our fight against cancer.

Our commitment to an improved health care system extends even further. We will be providing 120 new nursing positions throughout the province. A new four-bed paediatric intensive care unit will be built at University Hospital in Saskatoon. Cardiac

services at the Plains Health Centre in Regina will be enhanced.

As recently announced, the Continuing Care Division of the Department of Social Services is being transferred to the Department of Health.

This transfer will help effect a rationalization of hospital and nursing home beds, and promote the maintenance of high standards in nursing homes. To provide for the operation of nursing homes in 1983-84, there will be a 19 per cent increase in funding. This will fund 97 new nursing home beds in 1983-84, and provide more staff at selected nursing homes.

We will increase funding for the Home Care Program by nearly 37 per cent in 1983-84. This includes funding for 45 boards across the province, including funding for the Regina Home Care Board which will begin operations this year.

In short, we are continuing to improve and upgrade our health care system at every opportunity.

Recent unemployment statistics for Saskatchewan have been more encouraging, but it is realistic to assume that a high level of temporary income support will continue to be needed for all or part of 1983-84. I am therefore allocating an additional \$26 million to the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan.

However, we also recognize basic problems with the current assistance program. We are going to be instituting ways to improve and create employment incentives in the assistance program.

A cost of living increase has also been included for the Family Income Plan, which provides support for lower income families with children.

Government's Fiscal Situation

Fiscal Position 1982-83

The November budget set out a revenue and expenditure plan that would yield a combined deficit of \$220 million.



Since that time, there has been a modest decline in revenues, largely as a consequence of lower potash revenues.

As I mentioned earlier we have also set aside \$30 million in a new Special Projects Fund. Nevertheless, through careful management of our expenditures, I am pleased to report that the combined deficit for 1982-83 will be at the level that I announced last November.

Fiscal Position 1983-84

The dominant factor in the 1983-84 fiscal position is the virtual disappearance of revenue from the export charge on oil.

About half the oil produced in Saskatchewan is exported to the United States. Because the domestic price of oil has been held down to a level much below that of oil sold in the U.S., there is a much larger revenue per barrel from Saskatchewan oil sold in that market. The price for which our oil is sold across the border is the Canadian domestic price plus an export charge levied by the federal government. Revenue from this export charge is shared with the producing provinces. If world prices and therefore U.S. prices fall, that export charge shrinks, and so does our share of it.

In 1982-83, we budgeted for, and will receive, about \$215 million from the oil export charge.

With the rapid decline in the international oil prices, there is now very little difference between our domestic oil price and the price of Saskatchewan oil when sold in the United States. There is, consequently, very little revenue that can be generated from the export charge on oil.

For 1983-84, we now expect to receive only \$24 million from the oil export charge, a decline of \$190 million in revenue.

As a consequence of this decline in oil revenue, our combined revenues will increase by only 3.8 per cent to a level of \$2,808 million. With combined expenditures increasing by 6.9 per cent, to a level of \$3,125 million, the combined deficit for 1983-84 is anticipated to be \$317 million.

This budget faces up to the realities of the world oil

market and the impact on oil revenue and it presents a responsible and carefully constructed expenditure plan.

It is the case, however, that an increase in the deficit could have been avoided by a substantial increase in taxation. By increasing our sales tax from the current 5 per cent level up to 7 per cent we could raise more than \$100 million in additional revenue.

But this budget will not impose such a significant tax increase, since such a policy could endanger the economic recovery.

We have chosen what we consider to be a reasonable solution. We will implement modest tax increases. We are presenting a responsible increase in spending of 6.9 per cent, and we anticipate a manageable increase in our combined deficit. In the present economic circumstances, we are persuaded that most of the additional burden caused by falling oil revenues should be carried by the government and not be imposed on the people of Saskatchewan.

Revenue Initiatives

In my November Budget Address I referred to this government's commitment to the establishment of a tax system which provides a competitive environment for business and a reduced burden for individuals.

We still hold this commitment and will continue to work towards improvements in the tax system.

As part of our continuing review it has come to light that farmers using irrigation equipment have been charged Education and Health Tax on electricity used to operate those systems. Effective April 1, 1983 the Education and Health Tax will no longer be levied on electricity consumed in irrigation systems for agricultural purposes.

As I have mentioned before, current economic conditions and especially uncertainty surrounding oil prices have led to a weakness in our revenue base. While we are confident that the provincial economy is strong and will continue to out-perform the national economy in the longer term it is



appropriate to implement several measures to strengthen the government's current revenue situation.

First, effective April 1 the tax applied to diesel fuel used in railway locomotives will be increased from 1.9¢ per litre to 5.6¢ per litre. This increase is expected to yield \$7.6 million in 1983-84.

Secondly, effective midnight tonight the tax on cigarettes will be increased from 42¢ to 52¢ per package of 25 cigarettes. The tax on cut tobacco will increase from 17¢ to 21¢ per 25 grams. The tax on cigars will increase as follows: on cigars valued to 10¢, from 4¢ to 5¢ per cigar; on cigars valued from 11¢ to 20¢, from 7¢ to 10¢ per cigar; on cigars valued from 21¢ to 40¢, from 13¢ to 18¢ per cigar; and, on cigars valued at over 40¢, from 22¢ to 28¢ per cigar. It is estimated that these higher taxes on tobacco will yield \$9.5 million in 1983-84.

Capital Financing

Let me now turn to the capital financing requirements of the government and the Crown corporations. For the 1983-84 fiscal year we anticipate that the Crown corporations will require \$1,150.6 million in capital financing. We expect to receive \$120 million of this from the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund and \$1,030.6 million from various capital markets.

The budgetary deficit will be financed by short-term borrowing.

The total capital financing requirement for the Crown corporations and the budgetary deficit will be \$1,467.5 million which we are confident can be obtained without difficulty.

Conclusion

Nationally and provincially there is a debate over the direction of our economic policy as we approach what many believe and all hope will be a period of recovery. Is this the time to opt for stimulation, and hope that a massive injection of government spending into the economy will catapult us out of the recession?

As much as some might want to open the

floodgates to direct a flow of dollars into the economy, I have reached the conclusion that for the moment we must choose moderating, not drastic measures.

While it is still too early to eliminate all the effects of recession, it is not too late to permanently de-rail our progress to recovery by reckless action.

We have continued measures to cut the cost of living for people in Saskatchewan. We have found more money for health care, more money for educational training, and more money for jobs. There are no major tax increases. Spending has been kept within the 7 per cent guideline.

An increase in the deficit is seldom desirable, but we believe the current moderate increase is fully justifiable in terms of the programs it will finance and the overall economic stance it will allow us to take.

A budget must satisfy many goals, and difficult choices must be made from amongst competing priorities and conflicting strategies. I am confident the course we have set before the Assembly this evening will guide us through the economic turbulence which still remains, and bring us soon into the calmer waters of recovery.



1983-84 Budget Summary and Financial and Economic Statistics

Table of Contents

Statement of Combined Financing Activities	14
Statement of Financing Activities — Consolidated Fund	15
Statement of Changes in Financial Position — Saskatchewan Heritage Fund	15
Estimated Combined Budgetary Revenue	16
Statement of Combined Budgetary Revenue	17
Estimated Combined Budgetary Expenditure	18
Statement of Combined Budgetary Expenditure	19
Statement of Combined Non-Budgetary Transactions	20
Statement of Combined Financial Position	22
Statement of Combined Province's Equity	23
Estimated Application of Gross Borrowing Requirement	24
Estimated Sources of Gross Borrowing Requirement	25
Statement of Total Debt	26
Gross Debt by Allocation	27
Financial Debt Indicators	27
Debt Transactions	28
Historical Economic Statistics	
Summary of Economic Indicators	30
Key Economic Indicators	31
Personal Income	32
Farm Income	32
Value of Manufacturing Shipments	33
Value of Mineral Sales	33
Private and Public Investment	34
Population and Labour Force	34
1983 Saskatchewan Tax Expenditures	36

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Statement of Combined Financing Activities**

For the Year Ending March 31

	Estimated 1984	Estimated 1983	Actual 1982
Budgetary Transactions			
Combined Revenue	\$ 2,808,323,000	\$ 2,705,135,300	\$ 2,663,702,686
Combined Expenditure	3,125,205,940	2,924,675,600	2,524,493,827
Excess of Combined Revenue Over Expenditure	\$ (316,882,940)	\$ (219,540,300)	\$ 139,208,859
Non-Budgetary Transactions			
Combined Receipts	\$ 90,038,450	\$ 86,869,850	\$ 94,943,016
Combined Disbursements	1,179,015,920	1,066,548,290	1,108,414,998
Excess of Combined Receipts Over Disbursements	\$ (1,088,977,470)	\$ (979,678,440)	\$ (1,013,471,982)
Net Cash Requirement	\$ 1,405,860,410	\$ 1,199,218,740	\$ 874,263,123
Financing			
Public Borrowing:			
Proceeds from Debt	\$ 1,467,500,000	\$ 1,179,300,000	\$ 905,497,464
Repayment of Debt	61,896,780	62,440,450	63,376,403
Increase in Public Borrowing	\$ 1,405,603,220	\$ 1,116,859,550	\$ 842,121,061
Increase (Decrease) in Current Assets	\$ (257,190)	\$ (82,359,190)	\$ (32,142,062)
Total Combined Financing	\$ 1,405,860,410	\$ 1,199,218,740	\$ 874,263,123

Note: To derive the Combined Budgetary Revenue and Expenditure, the Dividend from the Saskatchewan Heritage Fund to the Consolidated Fund is eliminated to avoid double counting. Similarly, interfund financial flows between Funds are eliminated to derive the Combined Non-Budgetary Receipts and Disbursements.

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund
Statement of Financing Activities**

For the Year Ending March 31

	Estimated 1984	Estimated 1983	Actual 1982
Budgetary Transactions			
Revenue	\$ 2,699,215,800	\$ 2,527,308,300	\$ 2,415,809,476
Expenditure	3,041,094,940	2,839,441,850	2,407,838,669
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditure	\$ (341,879,140)	\$ (312,133,550)	\$ 7,970,807
Non-Budgetary Transactions			
Receipts	\$ 85,438,450	\$ 83,036,850	\$ 91,730,442
Disbursements	1,165,056,920	974,391,790	981,874,120
Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements	\$ (1,079,618,470)	\$ (891,354,940)	\$ (890,143,678)
Net Cash Requirement	\$ 1,421,497,610	\$ 1,203,488,490	\$ 882,172,871
Financing			
Public Borrowing:			
Proceeds from Debt	\$ 1,467,500,000	\$ 1,179,300,000	\$ 905,497,464
Repayment of Debt	61,896,780	62,440,450	63,376,403
Increase in Public Borrowing	\$ 1,405,603,220	\$ 1,116,859,550	\$ 842,121,061
Increase (Decrease) in Current Assets	\$ (15,894,390)	\$ (86,628,940)	\$ (40,051,810)
Financing for Consolidated Fund	\$ 1,421,497,610	\$ 1,203,488,490	\$ 882,172,871

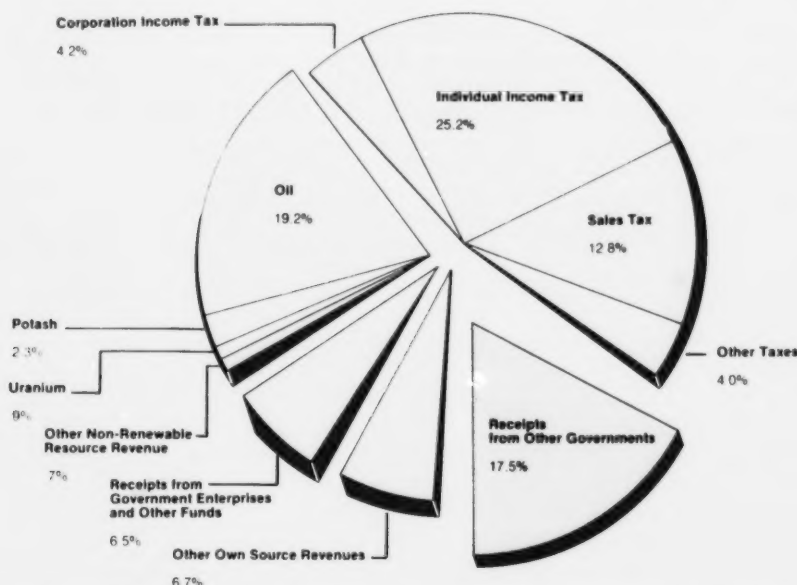
**Province of Saskatchewan
Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Statement of Changes in Financial Position**

For the Year Ending March 31

	Estimated 1984	Estimated 1983	Actual 1982
Budgetary Transactions			
Revenue	\$ 739,107,200	\$ 887,827,000	\$ 832,893,210
Expenditure	714,111,000	795,233,750	701,655,158
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditure	\$ 24,996,200	\$ 92,593,250	\$ 131,238,052
Non-Budgetary Transactions			
Receipts	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 3,833,000	\$ 3,212,574
Disbursements	—	28,000,000	205,200,000
Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements	\$ 4,600,000	\$ (24,167,000)	\$ (201,987,426)
Increase (Decrease) in Current Assets	\$ 29,596,200	\$ 68,426,250	\$ (70,749,374)

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Estimated Combined Budgetary Revenue**

For the Year Ending March 31, 1984



	Amount	Percentage of Total Revenue
Taxes		
Corporation Income	\$ 116,600,000	4.2%
Individual Income	708,700,000	25.2
Sales	359,000,000	12.8
Other Taxes	111,988,000	4.0
Total Provincial Taxes	\$ 1,296,288,000	46.2%
Non-Renewable Resource Revenues		
Oil	\$ 538,760,000	19.2%
Potash	64,100,000	2.3
Uranium	25,800,000	.9
Other Revenues	20,790,000	.7
Total Non-Renewable Resource Revenues	\$ 649,450,000	23.1%
Receipts from Government Enterprises and Other Funds*	\$ 182,003,200	6.5%
Other Own Source Revenues	\$ 189,917,300	6.7%
Receipts from Other Governments		
Established Programs Financing	\$ 320,700,000	11.4%
Federal-Provincial Programs	162,203,100	5.8
Other Receipts	7,761,400	.3
Total Receipts from Other Governments	\$ 490,664,500	17.5%
Total Estimated Combined Budgetary Revenue	\$ 2,808,323,000	100.0%

* To derive the Estimated Combined Budgetary Revenue, the Dividend from the Saskatchewan Heritage Fund to the Consolidated Fund must be eliminated to avoid double counting.

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Statement of Combined Budgetary Revenue**

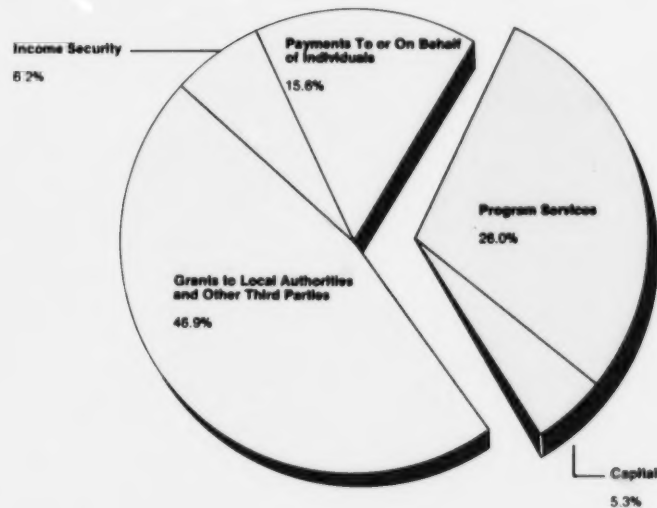
For the Year Ending March 31

	Estimated 1984	Estimated 1983	Actual 1982
Consolidated Fund			
Provincial Taxes			
Corporation Capital	\$ 21,600,000	\$ 21,100,000	\$ 19,522,284
Corporation Income	116,600,000	106,789,000	93,111,365
Gasoline	12,100,000	15,700,000	120,686,443
Individual Income	708,700,000	612,094,000	511,684,156
Sales	359,000,000	329,800,000	317,101,778
Tobacco	50,000,000	36,400,000	30,594,423
Other Taxes	28,288,000	21,178,000	19,290,891
Receipts from Government Enterprises and Other Funds			
Saskatchewan Heritage Fund	630,000,000	710,000,000	585,000,000
Saskatchewan Liquor Board	125,000,000	90,000,000	49,000,000
Other Receipts	7,003,200	6,803,500	7,625,648
Other Own Source Revenues			
Fines, Forfeits and Penalties	7,315,500	6,805,500	6,317,349
Interest, Premium, Discount and Exchange	7,130,000	6,917,800	7,675,820
Privileges, Licences and Permits			
— Lands, Forest, Game, Fur, Fisheries and Water	13,753,700	20,412,900	18,949,983
— Motor Vehicles	54,700,000	46,200,000	41,590,152
— Other Privileges, Licences and Permits	7,542,300	5,814,700	5,591,036
Sales, Services and Service Fees	37,835,300	31,106,900	27,138,734
Other Revenues	21,983,300	21,202,800	19,436,043
Receipts from Other Governments			
Canada Assistance Plan	134,184,100	114,411,700	86,760,368
Department of Regional Economic Expansion	7,591,500	8,345,100	21,389,073
Equalization Payments	(22,800,000)	(29,000,000)	110,053,128
Established Programs Financing	320,700,000	297,600,000	274,853,483
Statutory Subsidy	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,159,375
Other Federal-Provincial Programs	41,077,500	38,274,400	34,029,630
Other Receipts	7,761,400	7,202,000	6,248,314
Total Consolidated Fund Revenue	\$ 2,699,215,800	\$ 2,527,308,300	\$ 2,415,809,476
Saskatchewan Heritage Fund			
Non-Renewable Resource Revenues			
Coal	\$ 13,300,000	\$ 10,171,000	\$ 7,937,314
Natural Gas	5,050,000	660,000	671,530
Oil — Own Source	515,060,000	497,010,000	368,727,963
— Export Charge	23,700,000	213,660,000	163,984,000
Potash	64,100,000	60,100,000	184,999,779
Sodium Sulphate	2,100,000	1,620,000	1,550,268
Uranium	25,800,000	28,000,000	29,932,970
Other Revenues	340,000	536,000	879,749
Agricultural Lands Revenue	20,657,200	—	—
Investment Revenue	69,000,000	76,070,000	74,209,637
Total Saskatchewan Heritage Fund Revenue	\$ 739,107,200	\$ 887,827,000	\$ 832,893,210
Eliminate Saskatchewan Heritage Fund Dividend to Consolidated Fund*	\$ (630,000,000)	\$ (710,000,000)	\$ (585,000,000)
Total Combined Budgetary Revenue	\$ 2,808,323,000	\$ 2,705,135,300	\$ 2,663,702,686

* The Saskatchewan Heritage Fund pays an annual dividend to the Consolidated Fund. To avoid double counting, this Dividend must be eliminated to derive the Total Combined Budgetary Revenue.

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Estimated Combined Budgetary Expenditure**

For the Year Ending March 31, 1984



	Amount	Percentage of Total Expenditure
Transfers		
Grants to Local Authorities and Other Third Parties	\$ 1,465,552,860	46.9%
Income Security	192,962,320	6.2
Payments To or On Behalf of Individuals	487,627,110	15.6
Total Transfers	\$ 2,146,142,290	68.7%
Government-Directed Programs		
Capital	\$ 167,521,530	5.3%
Program Services	811,542,120	26.0
Total Government-Directed Programs	\$ 979,063,650	31.3%
Total Estimated Combined Budgetary Expenditure*	\$ 3,125,205,940	100.0%

To derive the Estimated Combined Budgetary Expenditure, the Dividend from the Saskatchewan Heritage Fund to the Consolidated Fund must be eliminated to avoid double counting.

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Statement of Combined Budgetary Expenditure**

For the Year Ending March 31

	Estimated 1984	Estimated** 1983	Actual ** 1982
Consolidated Fund			
Agriculture	\$ 79,771,350	\$ 89,144,800	\$ 76,059,041
Education and Manpower	659,582,230	589,270,960	499,637,086
Health	977,814,160	728,753,460	606,299,220
Highways	222,115,760	197,655,520	178,460,323
Justice	97,002,140	66,422,500	54,027,044
Parks and Renewable Resources	55,800,440	51,619,390	37,199,509
Social Services	304,344,800	446,202,690	326,894,533
Supply and Services	94,764,700	73,368,410	60,984,283
Urban Affairs and Rural Development	253,334,990	242,129,270	201,173,912
Other	296,564,370	354,874,850	367,103,718
Total Consolidated Fund Expenditure	\$ 3,041,094,940	\$ 2,839,441,850	\$ 2,407,838,669
Saskatchewan Heritage Fund			
Dividend to Consolidated Fund	\$ 630,000,000	\$ 710,000,000	\$ 585,000,000
Grants for Petroleum and Natural Gas Exploration, Conservation and Development	30,000,000	45,000,000	60,200,000
Canada-Saskatchewan Agreements:			
Heavy Oil Grants	1,000,000	800,000	— —
Heavy Oil/Fossil Fuel Projects	4,850,000	250,000	— —
Energy Agreement Projects	1,230,000	1,200,000	539,994
Payments of Interest Rebates under the Farm Purchase Program	6,500,000	— —	— —
Payment to cover the Deficiency of Land Bank Lease Fees in meeting the Interest Costs Owning on Transferred Land Bank Land	6,800,000	— —	— —
Payments for Research and Development	5,000,000	— —	— —
Other	2,843,000	5,819,950	2,376,575
Provincial Development Expenditures:			
Agriculture	607,000	— —	8,395
Advanced Education and Manpower	1,400,000	2,290,000	12,300,000
Health	4,750,000	4,450,000	3,823,791
Supply and Services	4,083,000	2,939,800	1,426,009
Urban Affairs	15,048,000	21,650,000	17,517,022
Other	— —	834,000	18,463,372
Total Saskatchewan Heritage Fund Expenditure	\$ 714,111,000	\$ 795,233,750	\$ 701,655,158
Eliminate Saskatchewan Heritage Fund Dividend to Consolidated Fund*	\$ (630,000,000)	\$ (710,000,000)	\$ (585,000,000)
Total Combined Budgetary Expenditure	\$ 3,125,205,940	\$ 2,924,675,600	\$ 2,524,493,827

* The Saskatchewan Heritage Fund pays an annual Dividend to the Consolidated Fund. To avoid double counting, this Dividend must be eliminated to derive the Total Combined Budgetary Expenditure.

** The 1983 and 1982 amounts reflect the structure of departments prior to reorganization.

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Statement of Combined Non-Budgetary Transactions**

For the Year Ending March 31

	Estimated 1984	Estimated 1983	Actual 1982
Receipts			
Consolidated Fund			
Repayment of Loans, Advances and Investments in Crown Corporations:			
Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan	\$ — —	\$ — —	\$ 21,000,000
Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation	— —	— —	12,000,000
Saskatchewan Power Corporation	22,945,500	34,654,900	8,194,062
Saskatchewan Telecommunications	13,416,000	1,795,000	3,031,438
Total Repayment of Loans, Advances and Investments in Crown Corporations	\$ 61,361,500	\$ 61,449,900	\$ 69,225,500
Crown Corporation Contributions to Sinking Funds	\$ 24,076,950	\$ 21,586,950	\$ 22,276,945
Other Receipts	— —	— —	227,997
Total Consolidated Fund Receipts	\$ 85,438,450	\$ 83,036,850	\$ 91,730,442
Saskatchewan Heritage Fund			
Repayment of Loans to Crown Corporations:			
Saskatchewan Grain Car Corporation	\$ — —	\$ 1,833,000	\$ 1,833,330
Saskatchewan Power Corporation	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,379,244
Total Repayment of Loans to Crown Corporations	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 3,833,000	\$ 3,212,574
Proceeds from Sale of Agricultural Land	\$ 3,600,000	\$ — —	\$ — —
Total Saskatchewan Heritage Fund Receipts	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 3,833,000	\$ 3,212,574
Total Combined Non-Budgetary Receipts	\$ 90,038,450	\$ 86,869,850	\$ 94,943,016

Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Statement of Combined Non-Budgetary Transactions

For the Year Ending March 31

	Estimated 1984	Estimated 1983	Actual 1982
Disbursements			
Consolidated Fund			
Loans, Advances and Investments in Crown Corporations:			
Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan	\$ 33,600,000	\$ 110,400,000	\$ 100,000,000
Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan	267,600,000	210,000,000	75,000,000
Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation	50,000,000	50,000,000	—
Saskatchewan FarmStart Corporation	28,000,000	21,000,000	33,000,000
Saskatchewan Housing Corporation	83,200,000	111,400,000	41,647,000
Saskatchewan Land Bank Commission	—	10,000,000	35,000,000
Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	143,000,000	97,600,000	150,000,000
Saskatchewan Municipal Financing Corporation	25,000,000	22,000,000	—
Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Corporation	—	3,000,000	—
Saskatchewan Power Corporation	420,200,000	268,900,000	325,000,000
Saskatchewan Telecommunications	100,000,000	80,000,000	125,000,000
Total Loans, Advances and Investments in Crown Corporations	\$ 1,150,600,000	\$ 984,300,000	\$ 884,647,000
Other Loans and Advances — Net of Receipts	\$ (10,157,780)	\$ (32,032,910)	\$ 74,412,425
Sinking Fund Payments	24,614,700	22,124,700	22,814,695
Total Consolidated Fund Disbursements	\$ 1,165,056,920	\$ 974,391,790	\$ 981,874,120
Saskatchewan Heritage Fund			
Investments in Crown Corporations:			
Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 100,000,000
Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	—	—	50,000,000
Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Corporation	—	28,000,000	34,700,000
Total Investments in Crown Corporations	\$ —	\$ 28,000,000	\$ 184,700,000
Loans to Crown Corporations:			
Saskatchewan Housing Corporation	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,000,000
Saskatchewan Municipal Financing Corporation	—	—	10,000,000
Saskatchewan Power Corporation	—	—	2,500,000
Total Loans to Crown Corporations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 20,500,000
Total Saskatchewan Heritage Fund Disbursements	\$ —	\$ 28,000,000	\$ 205,200,000
Eliminate Increase (Decrease) in Amount Due from Consolidated Fund to Saskatchewan Heritage Fund*	\$ 13,959,000	\$ 64,156,500	\$ (78,659,122)
Total Combined Non-Budgetary Disbursements	\$ 1,179,015,920	\$ 1,066,548,290	\$ 1,108,414,998
Excess of Combined Non-Budgetary Receipts Over Disbursements	\$ (1,088,977,470)	\$ (979,678,440)	\$ (1,013,471,982)

* A portion of the current assets of the Saskatchewan Heritage Fund is held on deposit in the Consolidated Fund. To avoid double counting, the increase (decrease) in the amount held on deposit with the Consolidated Fund must be eliminated to derive the Excess of Combined Non-Budgetary Receipts Over Disbursements.

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Statement of Combined Financial Position**

As at March 31

	Estimated 1984	Estimated 1983	Actual 1982
Assets			
Consolidated Fund			
Current Assets	\$ 98,989,276	\$ 114,883,666	\$ 201,512,606
Investments in Crown Corporations:			
Saskatchewan Housing Corporation	7,515,630	7,515,630	7,515,630
Advance to the Agricultural Division of the Saskatchewan Heritage Fund*	184,936,000	—	—
Loans and Advances to Crown Corporations:			
Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan	455,262,800	421,662,800	311,262,800
Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan	552,600,000	310,000,000	125,000,000
Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation	148,147,200	98,147,200	48,147,200
Saskatchewan FarmStart Corporation	184,892,000	156,892,000	135,892,000
Saskatchewan Housing Corporation	422,363,000	339,163,000	227,763,000
Saskatchewan Land Bank Commission*	—	184,936,000	174,936,000
Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	390,600,000	247,600,000	150,000,000
Saskatchewan Municipal Financing Corporation	47,000,000	22,000,000	—
Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Corporation	28,000,000	28,000,000	25,000,000
Saskatchewan Power Corporation	1,923,676,833	1,526,422,333	1,292,177,233
Saskatchewan Telecommunications	756,807,667	670,223,667	592,018,667
Saskatchewan Universities Commission	1,740,000	1,740,000	1,740,000
Saskatchewan Water Supply Board	14,876,000	14,876,000	14,876,000
Less: Crown Corporation Equity in Sinking Funds	287,018,132	293,863,932	273,263,361
Other Assets	66,833,313	63,032,093	195,202,862
Total Consolidated Fund Assets	\$ 4,997,221,587	\$ 3,913,230,457	\$ 3,229,780,637
Saskatchewan Heritage Fund			
Current Assets	\$ 313,097,269	\$ 283,501,069	\$ 215,074,819
Investments in Crown Corporations:			
Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan	109,975,903	109,975,903	109,975,903
Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan	418,553,715	418,553,715	418,553,715
Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	218,700,000	218,700,000	218,700,000
Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Corporation	91,500,000	91,500,000	63,500,000
Investment in Agricultural Land and Related Assets*	181,920,363	—	—
Loans to Crown Corporations:			
Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan	33,400,000	33,400,000	33,400,000
Saskatchewan Grain Car Corporation	51,333,670	51,333,670	53,166,670
Saskatchewan Housing Corporation	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Saskatchewan Municipal Financing Corporation	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Saskatchewan Power Corporation	253,716	1,253,716	3,253,716
Total Saskatchewan Heritage Fund Assets	\$ 1,436,734,636	\$ 1,226,218,073	\$ 1,133,624,823
Eliminate Inter-Fund Assets**	\$ (395,214,905)	\$ (196,319,905)	\$ (132,163,405)
Total Combined Assets	\$ 6,038,741,318	\$ 4,943,128,625	\$ 4,231,242,055

* The assets and related liabilities of the former Saskatchewan Land Bank Commission were transferred to the Agricultural Division of the Saskatchewan Heritage Fund in 1983-84.

** Certain assets reported are the result of inter-fund financial transactions. To avoid double counting, these amounts must be eliminated to derive Total Combined Assets.

— Advance to the Agricultural Division

\$184,936,000

— Current assets of the Saskatchewan Heritage Fund held on deposit in Consolidated Fund

\$210,278,905

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Statement of Combined Financial Position**

As at March 31

	Estimated 1984	Estimated 1983	Actual 1982
Liabilities			
Consolidated Fund			
Long-Term (Funded) Debt	\$ 5,131,177,213	\$ 4,042,473,993	\$ 3,120,614,443
Treasury Bills	515,346,400	335,446,400	140,446,400
Promissory Notes	250,000,000	113,000,000	113,000,000
Gross Debt	\$ 5,896,523,613	\$ 4,490,920,393	\$ 3,374,060,843
Less: Total Equity in Sinking Fund	305,838,116	310,546,166	287,851,971
Net Public Debt	\$ 5,590,685,497	\$ 4,180,374,227	\$ 3,086,208,872
Due to Special Purpose Funds and Other Liabilities	\$ 263,433,484	\$ 249,474,484	\$ 185,317,984
Total Consolidated Fund Liabilities	\$ 5,854,118,981	\$ 4,429,848,711	\$ 3,271,526,856
Saskatchewan Heritage Fund	\$ 187,760,234	\$ —	\$ —
Eliminate Inter-Fund Liabilities*	\$ (395,214,905)	\$ (196,319,905)	\$ (132,163,405)
Total Combined Liabilities	\$ 5,646,664,310	\$ 4,233,528,806	\$ 3,139,363,451
Province's Equity			
Consolidated Fund	\$ (856,897,394)	\$ (516,618,254)	\$ (41,746,219)
Saskatchewan Heritage Fund	1,248,974,402	1,226,218,073	1,133,624,823
Total Combined Province's Equity	\$ 392,077,008	\$ 709,599,819	\$ 1,091,878,604
Total Combined Liabilities and Province's Equity	\$ 6,038,741,318	\$ 4,943,128,625	\$ 4,231,242,055
Guaranteed Debt	\$ 281,500,000	\$ 291,200,000	\$ 230,183,260

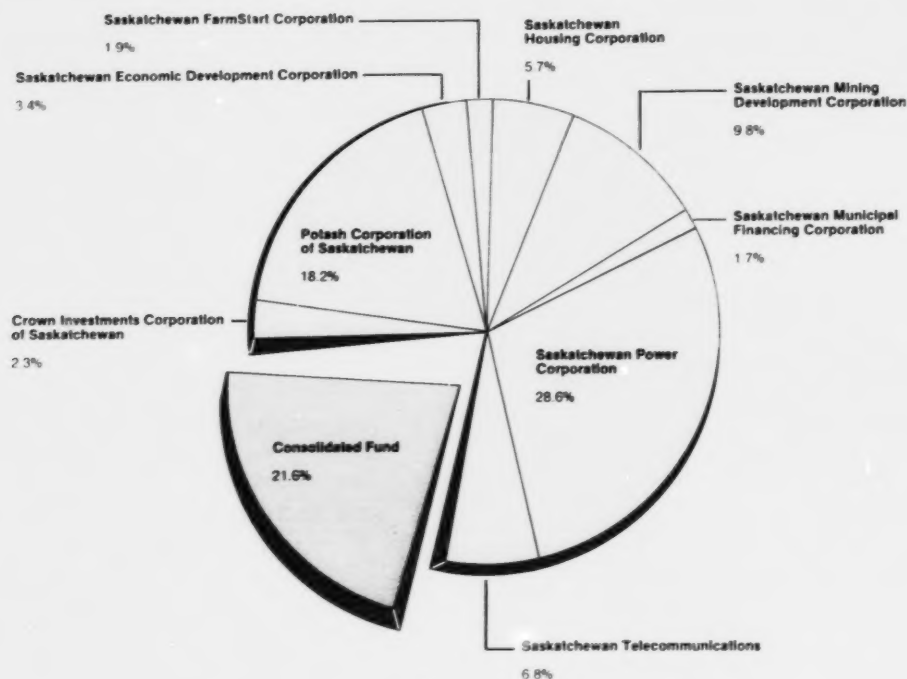
* Certain liabilities reported are the result of inter-fund financial transactions. To avoid double counting, these amounts must be eliminated to derive the Total Combined Liabilities.

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Statement of Combined Province's Equity**

For the Year Ending March 31

	Estimated 1984	Estimated 1983	Actual 1982
Total Combined Budgetary Revenue	\$ 2,808,323,000	\$ 2,705,135,300	\$ 2,663,702,686
Total Combined Budgetary Expenditure	3,125,205,940	2,924,675,600	2,524,493,827
Excess of Total Combined Budgetary Revenue Over Total Combined Budgetary Expenditure	\$ (316,882,940)	\$ (219,540,300)	\$ 139,208,859
Equity, Beginning of Year	709,599,819	1,091,878,604	951,568,857
Equity Adjustments	(639,871)	(162,738,485)	1,100,888
Combined Province's Equity, End of Year	\$ 392,077,008	\$ 709,599,819	\$ 1,091,878,604

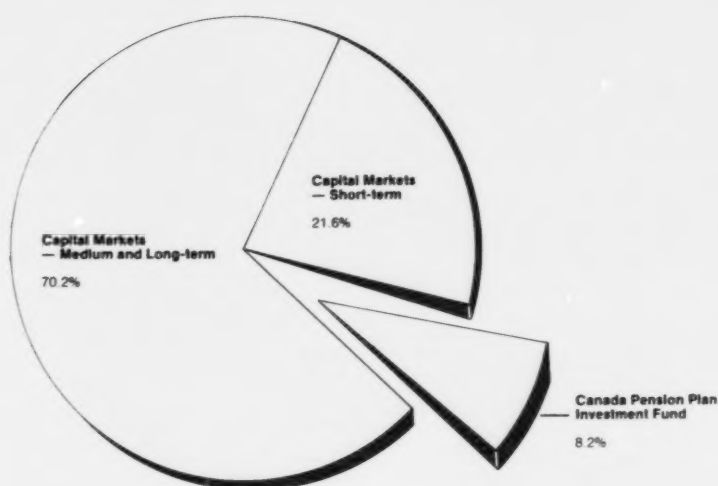
**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund
Estimated Application of Gross Borrowing Requirement**
For the Year Ending March 31, 1984



	Amount	Percentage of Gross Borrowing Requirement
Crown Corporations		
Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan	\$ 33,600,000	2.3%
Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan	267,600,000	18.2
Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation	50,000,000	3.4
Saskatchewan FarmStart Corporation	28,000,000	1.9
Saskatchewan Housing Corporation	83,200,000	5.7
Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	143,000,000	9.8
Saskatchewan Municipal Financing Corporation	25,000,000	1.7
Saskatchewan Power Corporation	420,200,000	28.6
Saskatchewan Telecommunications	100,000,000	6.8
Total Crown Corporations	\$ 1,150,600,000	78.4%
Consolidated Fund	\$ 316,900,000	21.6%
Total	\$ 1,467,500,000	100.0%

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund
Estimated Sources of Gross Borrowing Requirement**

For the Year Ending March 31, 1984



	Amount	Percentage of Gross Borrowing Requirement
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund	\$ 120,000,000*	8.2%
Capital Markets		
— Short-term	316,900,000	21.6
— Medium and Long-term	1,030,600,000*	70.2
Total	\$ 1,467,500,000	100.0%

* These funds are borrowed by the Consolidated Fund and loaned to Crown Corporations who are responsible for the repayment of principal and interest.

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Statement of Total Debt**

As At March 31

	Preliminary February 28, 1983	Actual 1982	Actual 1981
Consolidated Fund			
Promissory Notes (for the purpose of)			
Government of Saskatchewan	\$ 105,000,000	\$ 113,000,000	\$ 92,000,000
Treasury Bills (for the purpose of)			
Crown Corporations*	\$ 8,523,500	\$ 10,446,400	\$ 11,710,900
Government of Saskatchewan	361,055,000	130,000,000	130,000,000
Total Treasury Bills	\$ 369,578,500	\$ 140,446,400	\$ 141,710,900
Long-Term (Funded) Debt (for the purpose of)			
Crown Corporations*	\$ 3,630,614,568	\$ 3,086,626,500	\$ 2,263,940,500
Government of Saskatchewan	22,690,000	22,690,000	22,690,000
Other**	10,675,377	11,297,943	11,598,382
Total Long-Term (Funded) Debt	\$ 3,663,979,945	\$ 3,120,614,443	\$ 2,298,228,882
Gross Debt	\$ 4,138,558,445	\$ 3,374,060,843	\$ 2,531,939,782
Less: Equity in Sinking Funds (for the purpose of)			
Crown Corporations	\$ 293,699,025	\$ 273,263,361	\$ 232,246,704
Government of Saskatchewan	16,614,071	14,588,610	12,879,000
Total Equity in Sinking Funds	\$ 310,313,096	\$ 287,851,971	\$ 245,125,704
Net Debt	\$ 3,828,245,349	\$ 3,086,208,872	\$ 2,286,814,078
Guaranteed Debt***	281,428,890	230,183,260	206,972,711
Total Debt for Consolidated Fund	\$ 4,109,674,239	\$ 3,316,392,132	\$ 2,493,786,789
Saskatchewan Heritage Fund	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total Debt	\$ 4,109,674,239	\$ 3,316,392,132	\$ 2,493,786,789

* These enterprises are responsible for the repayment of principal and interest.

** These obligations represent monies loaned to the Province by the Federal government with the understanding that the monies would be re-loaned to Saskatchewan municipalities under identical conditions.

*** Applies to government portion only.

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Gross Debt by Allocation**

As At March 31

	Preliminary February 28, 1983	Actual 1982	Actual 1981
Consolidated Fund			
Reimbursable Debt			
Crown Corporations:			
Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan	\$ 349,879,000	\$ 274,879,000	\$ 174,879,000
Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan	150,000,000	125,000,000	75,000,000
Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation	84,531,000	84,531,000	111,531,000
Saskatchewan FarmStart Corporation	156,326,000	135,892,000	102,892,000
Saskatchewan Housing Corporation	302,229,000	227,763,000	186,116,000
Saskatchewan Land Bank Commission	184,436,000	174,936,000	139,936,000
Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation	227,662,684	150,000,000	—
Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Corporation	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Saskatchewan Power Corporation	1,478,974,717	1,292,177,233	975,371,296
Saskatchewan Telecommunications	665,223,667	592,018,667	470,050,104
Saskatchewan Water Supply Board	14,876,000	14,876,000	14,876,000
Total Crown Corporations	\$ 3,639,138,068	\$ 3,097,072,900	\$ 2,275,651,400
Other:			
Agricultural Service Centres Agreement	\$ 6,639,193	\$ 6,639,193	\$ 6,253,077
Federal-Provincial Employment Loans Program	970,670	1,044,403	1,119,431
Municipal Development Loan Fund	3,065,514	3,614,347	4,225,874
Total Other	\$ 10,675,377	\$ 11,297,943	\$ 11,598,382
Total Reimbursable Debt	\$ 3,649,813,445	\$ 3,108,370,843	\$ 2,287,249,782
Non-Reimbursable Debt			
Government of Saskatchewan	\$ 474,155,000	\$ 251,100,000	\$ 230,100,000
Saskatchewan Universities Commission	14,590,000	14,590,000	14,590,000
Total Non-Reimbursable Debt	\$ 488,745,000	\$ 265,690,000	\$ 244,690,000
Gross Debt Consolidated Fund	\$ 4,138,558,445	\$ 3,374,060,843	\$ 2,531,939,782
Saskatchewan Heritage Fund	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total Gross Debt by Allocation	\$ 4,138,558,445	\$ 3,374,060,843	\$ 2,531,939,782

**Province of Saskatchewan
Consolidated Fund and Saskatchewan Heritage Fund
Financial Debt Indicators**

As at March 31

	Estimated 1983	Actual 1982	Actual 1981
Total Debt			
Per Capita*	\$ 4,558	\$ 3,426	\$ 2,595
As a Percentage of Combined Budgetary Revenue	165.3%	124.5%	103.6%
As a Percentage of Saskatchewan Gross Domestic Product**	28.5%	22.8%	19.5%
Interest Payments on the Government Portion of Total Debt			
As a Percentage of Combined Budgetary Revenue	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%

* Population June 1 of previous year.

** Gross Domestic Product for previous year.

Province of Saskatchewan Debt Transactions

For the Eleven Month Period April 1, 1982 to February 28, 1983

Proceeds from Loans

Debentures

Public:

15.375% Debentures due March 1, 1988 (U.S.)	\$	77,662,684
15.625% Debentures due June 30, 1992 (U.S.)		46,452,384
15.00% Debentures due August 15, 1992 (U.S.)		150,000,000
13.00% Debentures due December 1, 2002 (Canada)		150,000,000
11.75% Debentures due December 30, 1987 (Canada)		75,000,000

Non-Public:

Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund (Canada)		104,400,000
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Total Debentures	\$	603,515,068
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Promissory Notes

Series PND	\$	1,116,800,000
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Total Promissory Notes		1,116,800,000
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Treasury Bills

Series No. 1266 (Canada)	\$	770,000,000
Series No. 1297 (Canada)		131,840,000

Total Treasury Bills		901,840,000
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Total Proceeds from Loans	\$	2,622,155,068
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Repayment of Loans

Debentures

Public:

5.25% Debentures due May 1, 1982	\$	5,406,500
5.25% Debentures due July 15, 1982		7,880,500
5.50% Debentures due November 15, 1982		5,385,000
5.00% Debentures due January 1, 1983		15,855,000
8.375% Debentures due January 28, 1983		25,000,000

Non-Public:

Issued to Government of Canada:

Municipal Development Loan Fund		548,833
Federal-Provincial Winter Capital Projects Fund		73,733

Promissory Notes

Series PND		1,124,800,000
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Treasury Bills

Series No. 1266		575,000,000
Series No. 1267		1,922,900
Series No. 1297		95,785,000

Total Repayment of Loans	\$	1,857,657,466
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Net Borrowing	\$	764,497,602
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Historical Economic Statistics

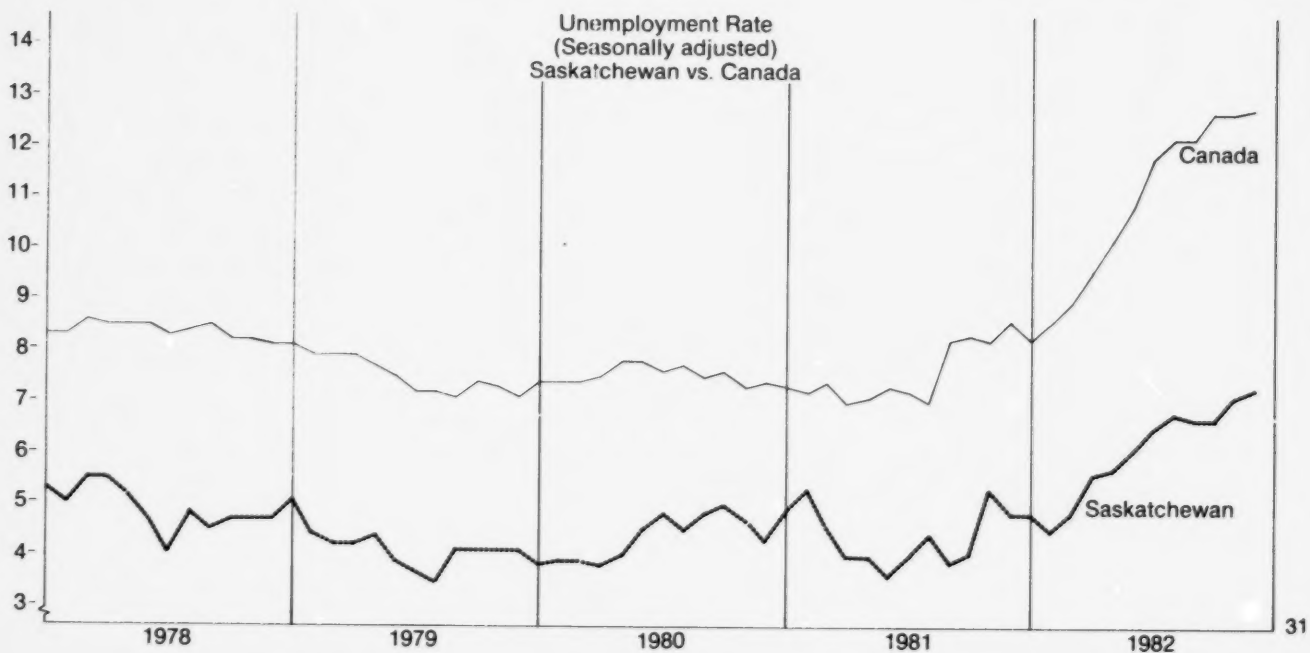
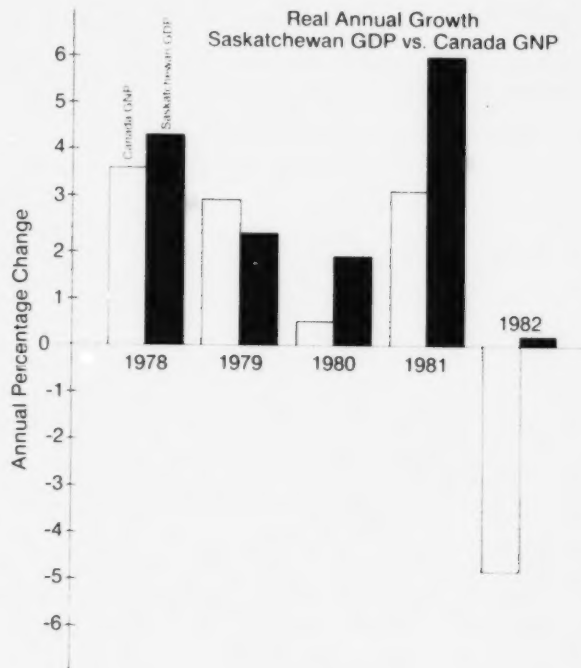
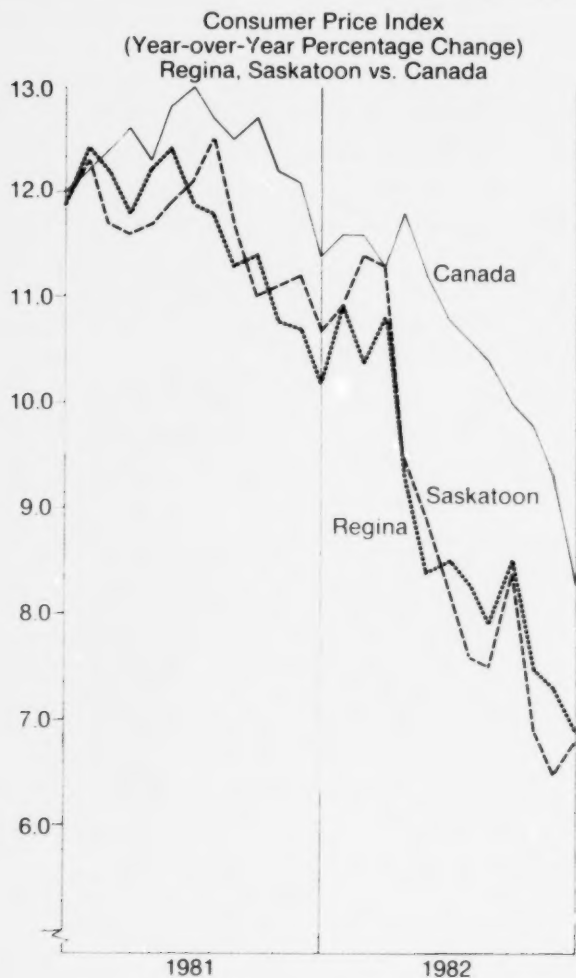
**Province of Saskatchewan
Summary of Economic Indicators**

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982*
Gross Domestic Product — Current Market Prices					
— Millions of Dollars	9,489	10,987	12,817	14,564	15,691
Annual Rate of Change — Percent	13.8	15.8	16.7	13.6	7.7
Per Capita — Dollars	10,052	11,529	13,337	15,041	15,988
Gross Domestic Product — Constant 1971 Prices					
— Millions of Dollars	4,859	4,967	5,062	5,368	5,379
Annual Rate of Change — Percent	4.3	2.2	1.9	6.0	0.2
Per Capita — 1971 Dollars	5,147	5,212	5,267	5,544	5,481
Gross National Product (Canada)					
— Constant 1971 Dollars					
— Millions of Dollars	126,191	129,850	130,467	134,540	128,057
Annual Rate of Change — Percent	3.6	2.9	0.5	3.1	(4.8)
Per Capita — Dollars	5,362	5,463	5,423	5,527	5,205
Personal Income					
— Millions of Dollars	7,107	7,889	8,764	11,211	12,112
Per Capita — Dollars	7,528	8,278	9,120	11,578	12,342
Farm Cash Receipts					
— Millions of Dollars	2,500	3,033	3,302	4,010	3,883
Value of Manufacturing Shipments					
— Millions of Dollars	1,514	1,863	2,107	2,478	2,315
Value of Retail Sales					
— Millions of Dollars	2,874	3,202	3,453	3,876	4,027
Value of Mineral Shipments					
— Millions of Dollars	1,531	1,843	2,251	2,243	2,241
Private & Public Investment					
— Millions of Dollars	3,071	3,899	4,311	5,151	4,770
Housing Starts					
— Units	9,527	11,742	6,250	5,972	6,822
Consumer Price Index — Annual Percentage Change					
Regina	9.1	8.4	10.1	11.7	9.0
Saskatoon	7.9	8.9	10.5	11.7	9.0
Canada	8.8	9.2	10.2	12.5	10.8
Unemployment Rate — Percent					
Saskatchewan	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	6.2
Canada	8.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	11.0
Population**					
— Thousands	944	953	961	968	981

* Preliminary.
** As of June 1.

Sources: Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics.
Saskatchewan Energy and Mines.
Statistics Canada.

Key Economic Indicators — Saskatchewan and Canada



Personal Income, Saskatchewan

(Millions of Dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982*
Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income**	3,935	4,458	5,133	5,861	6,424
Net Income Received by Farm Operators from Farm Production	895	814	674	1,600	1,316
Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business	398	428	461	524	539
Interest, Dividends and Miscellaneous Investment Income	869	1,073	1,244	1,728	2,068
Government Transfer Payments	977	1,055	1,177	1,419	1,670
Other	33	62	75	79	95
Total	7,107	7,889	8,764	11,211	12,112

* Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics estimate.
 ** Includes Military Pay and Allowances.

Notes: Calculated on the basis of Gross Domestic Product. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.
 Sources: Statistics Canada, Gross National Production Division.
 Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics.

Farm Income, Saskatchewan

(Millions of Dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982*
Wheat**	1,217	1,545	2,039	2,614	2,409
Barley**	163	177	159	267	253
Canola and Rapeseed	244	329	251	235	247
Other Crops	87	102	148	123	109
Total Crops	1,711	2,153	2,597	3,239	3,018
Cattle including calves	459	503	547	457	491
Hogs	68	75	75	80	90
Other Livestock and Livestock Products†	87	101	105	120	125
Total Livestock and Livestock Products	614	679	727	658	705
Advances, Deferments and Supplementary Payments††	175	200	(23)	114	160
Total Farm Cash Receipts	2,500	3,033	3,302	4,010	3,883
Income in Kind	31	36	36	38	39
Operating and Depreciation Expenses	1,676	2,036	2,359	2,815	2,925
Realized Net Farm Income	855	1,033	979	1,233	997
Inventory Change and Adjustments‡	40	(219)	(305)	367	319
Net Income Received by Farm Operators	895	814	674	1,600	1,316

* Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics estimate.
 ** Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.
 † Includes sheep, lambs, dairy products, poultry, eggs and other livestock products.
 †† Includes stabilization and insurance payments, net advances and deferments.
 ‡ Includes inventory changes and adjustments to Gross Domestic Product basis.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.
 Sources: Statistics Canada, Farm Cash Receipts and Farm Net Income.
 Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics.

Value of Manufacturing Shipments, Saskatchewan

(Millions of Dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982*
Food and Beverage	559	712	766	844	876
Wood	116	119	97	111	85
Printing and Publishing	66	81	95	111	122
Metal Fabrication	77	80	92	104	92
Machinery	84	131	158	201	148
Non-Metallic Mineral Production	91	111	114	131	112
Other	521	629	785	976	880
Total	1,514	1,863	2,107	2,478	2,315

* Preliminary.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas.
Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics.

Value of Mineral Sales, Saskatchewan

(Millions of Dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982*
Crude Oil	689	727	862	821	1,182
Potash	496	733	1,010	998	640
Uranium	261	258	232	258	227
Coal	18	20	30	42	62
Sodium Sulphate	17	23	27	36	44
Natural Gas	17	17	20	20	22
Other	32	64	70	68	63
Total	1,531	1,843	2,251	2,243	2,241

* Preliminary.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Saskatchewan Energy and Mines.

Private and Public Investment, Saskatchewan

(Millions of Dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982*
Agriculture	824	1,024	1,160	1,330	1,207
Mining	343	468	642	761	797
Manufacturing	86	143	162	183	145
Utilities	476	565	713	1,156	1,083
Trade, Finance and Commercial Services	241	424	430	525	357
Housing	564	654	562	493	470
Institutional Services and Government Departments	469	533	545	593	610
Other	68	89	97	110	101
Total	3,071	3,899	4,311	5,151	4,770

* Preliminary Actual.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Private and Public Investment in Canada.

Population and Labour Force*, Saskatchewan

(Thousands)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Population**	944	953	961	968	981
Labour Force	421	433	443	453	462
Employed Labour Force	400	415	423	432	433
Unemployed Labour Force	21	18	19	21	28
Unemployment Rate — Percent	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	6.2

* Annual Averages.

** As of June 1.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Historical Labour Force Statistics.

1983 Saskatchewan Tax Expenditures

1983 Saskatchewan Tax Expenditures

The income and commodity tax systems of the Government of Saskatchewan contain a number of special provisions which provide benefits to individuals and corporations through an exemption or reduction in tax.

These provisions result in foregone or postponed revenue and, as such, are a cost incurred by the Government similar in effect to direct budgetary expenditure.

Provisions of the tax system which afford preferential or special treatment to specified individuals or groups are referred to as "tax expenditures". Tax expenditures can be in the form of exemptions, deductions, preferential tax rates, credits, deferrals or omissions and are used to achieve a variety of social and economic objectives.

Tax expenditures provide assistance to homeowners, farmers, senior citizens, small businesses and others. The following table is intended to inform the Legislative Assembly and the people of Saskatchewan of the major tax expenditures* of benefit to Saskatchewan residents.

It is important to note that the effect of a series of tax expenditures cannot necessarily be obtained by adding together the revenue effects of the individual items. Because of the interrelationships among tax measures, particularly in the income tax system, the combined effect of two or more tax expenditures may be more or less than the sum of the separate effects.

* The tax expenditure estimates were calculated using tax collection data and Statistics Canada data. A computer income tax simulation model was employed for the individual income tax measures. The model calculates the revenue reduction associated with each tax expenditure by assuming that the only modification to the current income tax system is the removal of the specific provision being considered.

Government of Saskatchewan 1983 Tax Expenditure Account

(Value of Tax Expenditures in Millions of Dollars)

Individual Income Tax

Exemptions

1.	Marital exemption	\$ 31.0
2.	Equivalent to married exemption	3.8
3.	Age exemption	12.2
4.	Exemptions for dependants	21.6

Employment Expense Deductions

1.	General employment expense deduction	14.4
2.	Annual union, professional or like dues	3.5
3.	Other employment expenses	4.6

Pension Deductions

1.	Canada Pension Plan contributions	10.7
2.	Registered Pension Plan contributions	13.7
3.	Registered Retirement Savings Plan contributions	21.9
4.	\$1,000 pension income deduction	2.0

Medical and Charitable Deductions

1.	\$100 standard deduction	3.4
2.	Medical expenses	1.1
3.	Charitable donations	10.6

Education Deductions

1.	Tuition fees	1.3
2.	\$50 per month education deduction	.1

Other Deductions

1.	Unemployment insurance premiums	12.1
2.	R.H.O.S.P. contributions	1.7
3.	Child care expenses	1.2
4.	\$1,000 investment income deduction	20.7
5.	Moving expenses	1.2
6.	Carrying charges	4.0
7.	Deductibility of support payments	1.8
8.	Deductions transferred from spouse	2.4

Provincial Tax Reductions

1.	\$160 tax reduction	16.0
2.	\$50 per dependent child tax reduction	5.0
3.	\$50 per senior citizen tax reduction	1.0
4.	Capital Gains Tax Rebate	2.0
5.	Savings from indexing (see Note)	23.7

Corporation Income Tax

1.	Lower tax rate for small businesses	\$ 12.4
2.	Saskatchewan Royalty Tax Rebate	8.0
3.	Resource allowance	35.8
4.	Fast write-off for Canadian exploration and development expenses and depletion allowance	29.0
5.	Accelerated depreciation for mining assets and two-year write-off on manufacturing and processing assets	6.2

Corporation Capital Tax

1.	General exemption of \$10,000,000	\$ 7.6
2.	Exploration and development expense allowance	.9
3.	Exemption for federal Crown corporations	2.1
4.	Exemption for co-operatives, credit unions, family farm corporations and insurance corporations	1.9

Sales Taxes**Exemptions**

1.	Advertising (radio and T.V.)	\$ 2.8
2.	Children's clothing and footwear	3.6
3.	Computer services	2.3
4.	Construction services	98.3
5.	Drugs and medicines	3.6
6.	Farm machinery and repair parts	45.3
7.	Fertilizer, pesticide and seed	18.5
8.	Food	76.0
9.	Personal services	11.3
10.	Reading materials	3.4
11.	Real estate fees	1.8
12.	Services for repairs to personal property	7.9
13.	Used goods	15.2

Note: The savings from indexing are calculated for the 1983 tax system compared to 1982 and do not represent the cumulative savings since indexing was introduced in 1974.

For further information on Saskatchewan's Tax Expenditures contact:

Taxation and Economic Policy
 Department of Finance
 Room 230
 Walter Scott Building
 3085 Albert Street
 Regina, Saskatchewan
 Phone: 565-6720